

ported to have said the key was at his house in Brooklyn. Several unopened cans of gunpowder were also found on the premises wrapped in newspaper. Had this cleverly-laid train been fired instead of being accidentally brought to notice it is morally certain we should have had to record the destruction of the whole block of stores, and more than likely loss of life. Testimony of Kidd's clerk yesterday showed that he was burned out in Charleston before coming here. Another clerk testified to the manufacture of the fuse by Kidd, from a ball of cotton wicking and brown paper which he steeped in some chemical on the stove. If this plot should be distinctly proved against the prisoner, who is well connected, he will be prosecuted most rigidly and punished to the extent of the law, while his fame will be as execrable as that of Captain Kidd's, whose piratical adventures "as he sailed," form the theme of the popular sailor's song.

**Mrs. Wharton on Trial Again.**  
About a year ago Mrs. Ellen C. Wharton had a long and hotly contested trial for her life at Annapolis, Md., on an indictment for murder, charging her with having killed General Ketchum, late of the army, by poison, in her own house, where he was taken suddenly ill, and died after having been nursed by the prisoner. On that trial the State proffered the chemical testimony of Professor Aikin, which was contradicted by the opinion of other experts, and Mrs. Wharton was found not guilty. Since then, during last summer, this same Professor Aikin was a principal witness to prove poisoning against Dr. Schoeppe in his trial for murder at Carlisle, Pa., when his chemical deductions were again rejected and the prisoner acquitted. Mrs. Wharton is now once more arraigned for an attempt to murder Eugene Van Ness, a young gentleman who was ill in her house when General Ketchum died. She is ably defended by the same eminent counsel who cleared her before, and the prosecution is managed by the State Attorney, with the Attorney General of the State. So far three days have been occupied in motions to quash the indictment and its several counts, and in taking exceptions to the rulings of the Court, preparatory to an appeal to the Superior Court if desirable. To-day, probably, the jury will be empaneled. Professor Aikin's chemical testimony will be a main feature of the present case for the prosecution, and no doubt the defence will call witnesses to controvert it. Great interest attaches to the trial from the position which the prisoner has occupied in society.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Astor House.  
Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, is at the Brevoort House.  
Congressman William Williams, of Buffalo, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.  
Edmund Yates arrived at the Brevoort House, from the West, last night.  
King Oscar, of Sweden, has accepted the title of admiral in the Danish fleet.  
Ex-Congressman C. V. Culver, of Pennsylvania, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.  
District Attorney William Hammersey, of Hartford, is at the Brevoort House.  
Edwin James, it is rumored, is about to petition to be restored to the English Bar.  
The fiancée of His Highness the Duke of Baden has given birth to a daughter.  
Congressman H. H. Harrison, of Nashville, is staying at the Grand Central Hotel.  
Count Von Stahl, of the German Legation at Washington, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.  
The coffee house agitators in New Orleans are beginning to subside. Was it a tempest in a teapot?

Amir Mahomed Khan, Khagwani, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Peshawar to the Shahpur district, India.  
Dr. Gussfeldt, the glacial explorer, who is to lead the Congo expedition, subscribes \$500 to the fund of the Berlin Geographical Society, and the fund is likely soon to be raised.  
The old conundrum, "Can a church exist without a bishop?" is changed to "Can a kingdom exist without a Mrs. Bishop?" in the case of the present political situation in the Sandwich Islands.  
Tension, the "blue-blooded Irishman," lately imprisoned on a charge of bigamy, at Poughkeepsie, is at the Astor House, meditating revenge for the sufferings he endured in being held on a false charge.  
Some pleasant words were spoken on Monday morning last on the occasion of the withdrawal of Judge Ward Hunt from the Commission of Appeals to take his place upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.  
Supervising Special Agent Mudge, of the Treasury Department, received a telegram yesterday from Jacksonville, Fla., announcing the fact that Collector J. S. Adams, recently reported as missing from Jersey City, is at present at Tallahassee, Fla.  
The Pope was presented, on the 5th ult., with an album containing the autographs and monetary offerings of the Count de Chambord, the ex-King of Naples, the Dukes of Parma and Modena, and other titled ultramontanes.

Colonel McComb, of the Credit Mobilier Institution, is said to be worth \$5,000,000. When he told the Hon. Mr. Alley, the other day, that if he (Alley) were twenty-five years younger he would "comb him down in more ways than one," he certainly did not mean to curtsy far with the venerable Congressman. The remarks may be characterized as McComb's dam.  
Ex-Governor Hoffman, with his family, sailed for Europe on the steamship Parthia yesterday. It had been intended by a number of the Governor's personal and political friends to escort him down the bay, and vent their enthusiastic regard for him in speeches, cheers, &c., on the way. He, however, desired them not to carry out their project, as he wished to be known now only as a private citizen. A few of his near friends accompanied the Governor to the steamer and bade him a hearty farewell.  
Mr. Clark Bell, in his inaugural address as President of the Medical-Legal Society of this city, set forth the lack of proper facilities for reference to works on medical jurisprudence. He urged that, as none of our libraries embrace a good collection of these works, the society should take measures to have procured the one thousand volumes, more or less, that comprise them. Since the time of the address nothing has been heard of the matter. The revival of the Wharton case at Annapolis should renew interest in it.

## OBITUARY.

**General James H. Carleton.**  
A telegram reached the War Department in Washington yesterday from General Angus, in Texas, reporting the death of General James H. Carleton, who commanded the Department of New Mexico during the late war for the Union.

**Nathaniel H. Wolfe.**  
Died, on the evening of the 6th inst., at his residence, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, Nathaniel H. Wolfe, aged sixty-eight years. The deceased was a prominent grain merchant, resident in this city for nearly half a century. He commenced business in 1827, since which time he had been actively engaged in that occupation. He was a member of the New York Corn Exchange during the entire period of its existence and its first president. Mr. Wolfe has been a leading member of the New York Produce Exchange ever since its organization. His long business life was characterized by probity and honor. General in his intercourse with his fellow men, generous and ever ready to lend a helping hand to the needy, he lived respected and honored, and has died lamented by his acquaintances, associates and friends.

## NAPOLEON.

## A Bulletin from Chiselhurst with Unfavorable News.

**His Ex-Majesty's Case Reported Worse—Bonapartist Political Concern for the Cause of the Dynasty—Aristocratic Condolence with the Uncrowned Invalid.**

## TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1873.

A telegram dated at Chiselhurst, the residence of the Bonaparte family, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, was published in the city at half-past four o'clock in the evening to-day.

The despatch states that the health of His ex-Majesty Napoleon the Third is worse than it was at the moment of forwarding the latest bulletins previously to hand.

It is reported that a meeting of Bonapartists is to be held at Chiselhurst for the purpose of deliberating on the course to be pursued in the event of the death of the ex-Emperor of France.

**Aristocratic Condolence With the Suffering Exile.**

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1873.

The carriages of the aristocracy besieged the residence of Napoleon at Chiselhurst this afternoon to receive the three o'clock bulletin.

The announcement that "the ex-Emperor is worse" creates much alarm among the adherents of the exiled Bonaparte family.

## THE LATEST BULLETIN.

**Acute Suffering, with Great Endurance and Strength.**

LONDON, Jan. 8—Night.

A bulletin from Chiselhurst at nine o'clock to-night says Napoleon's sufferings are acute, but that his strength and endurance are great.

## THE CZAROWITZ.

**His Imperial Highness Conquering the Fever.**

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 8, 1873.

A medical bulletin issued from the Palace this afternoon announces that the Czarowitz has, but a slight fever just now, and that he continues to gain strength.

## ENGLAND.

**The Dilke Democracy Assailed by Doubters in the New Creed of Radical Conciliation.**

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1873.

While Sir Charles Dilke was delivering an address on the subject of "Land and People" in Derby last night a mob attacked the meeting and attempted to disperse it.

The adherents of Sir Charles resisted the assault, and a severe struggle ensued. Several persons were injured. Many windows were broken. The fighting lasted more than an hour, and great excitement prevailed throughout the town in consequence of the riotous demonstration. Order was at length restored and the meeting brought to a close.

A large crowd, armed with sticks and bludgeons, escorted Sir Charles and his wife to their hotel. NATIONAL TRADE TRANSACTIONS IN THE YEAR 1872—PROFITS AND LOSSES IN THE GREAT STAPLES.

Extracts from the yearly circulars of prominent English brokers say the cotton trade was not so good in 1872 as in the previous year, and the rates obtained were not even remunerative. Spinners and manufacturers commence the new year well under contract. Business for the present will be mainly influenced by the quantity of imports, and the present scarcity is likely to be aided without any enhancement of prices.

As to the sugar trade, it is stated that the consumption of 1871 by Europe and the United States was increased in 1872 by about two and a half per cent. It is expected that the new crop will be at least fourteen per cent better than the last, while stocks are accumulating and depreciation in prices is certain.

In regard to the timber trade, it is said that the forests which are being cleared for supplies grow continually further from the seaports, and an enhancement in prices is probable.

The petroleum trade is in a satisfactory condition, and business is certain to increase. Legislation, however, is required, as English merchants are only allowed to import oil inflammable at 120 degrees, while those of the Continent can import it only 110 degrees.

The wool trade is in an unsatisfactory state. The imports, for the first time in its history, have fallen off. The deficit has evidently gone to the United States.

**RATE OF DISCOUNT AT THE BANK AND ON THE STREET.**  
An apprehended reduction in the Bank of England rate to-morrow is discounted in the operations in the open market to-day.

The rate of discount for three months bills in the regular market is  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent below the Bank of England rate.

## THE VALUE OF RICE.

A rumor that the property restored to the Erie Railway Company by Jay Gould has not been paid for flattens the market for Erie shares, which closed at 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## REPORT TRIUMPH IN THE ORKNEY.

Mr. Laing, a liberal, has been elected member of Parliament for the Orkney Islands.

## STEAMSHIP FATALITY.

The steamship Placidia sunk off the coast of Northumberland while en route from this city to Dundee. No lives are reported lost.

## AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY.

Six thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

## ROME.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Jan. 8, 1873.

The pioneer Protestant church in this city was consecrated to-day, several American clergymen taking part in the ceremonies.

## SWITZERLAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERNE, Jan. 8, 1873.

The Swiss Federal Council has threatened to use rigorous measures against the Canton of Valais because Jesuit teachers have been tolerated in the schools.

## GERMANY.

**Cabinet Convention with Denmark—Council Case for the Cause of Humanity.**

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1873.

Prince Bismarck has sent to the Federal Council the draft of a convention with the Danish government to facilitate the rendering assistance to necessitous citizens of Germany and Denmark in either country.

## FRANCE.

## The Public Schools Bill Debated with Great Animation in the Assembly.

**"Unpatriotically Subservient to Rome"—A Cabinet Despatch from the Vatican—Marshall Bazaine's Case in Preparation for Trial—German Tariff Rules in the Conquered Territory.**

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 8, 1873.

Telegrams from Versailles report that the French National Assembly was engaged this evening in the discussion of a bill from the Superior Council of Education.

The deputies of the Left made a vigorous attack upon what they termed the reactionary composition of the Council, which, it was said, was made up of clericals who were "unpatriotically subservient to Rome."

These expressions occasioned a commotion on the floor, which was put an end to by the adjournment.

Bishop Dupanloup will speak in the debate to-morrow.

**LEGISLATIVE PARTY DISSOLUTION.**  
A meeting of the members of the Left Centre in the National Assembly was held to-day to elect a chairman. M. Casimir-Perier, who was the most prominent candidate, failed to secure a sufficient number of votes to ensure his election.

The party is hopelessly divided.  
This diplomatic proceeding with the Holy See. Count de Romassat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received an important despatch to-day from M. Corodios, the French representative at the Vatican.

**MARSHAL BAZAINE'S CASE IN PREPARATION FOR TRIAL.**  
It is expected that M. Riviere will present his final report of the preliminary investigation in the case of Marshal Bazaine to the Assembly within a fortnight. It is said that the conclusions arrived at by the investigating committee are decidedly unfavorable to the Marshal. His trial has, for political reasons, been postponed until the German troops have completely evacuated French territory.

**PRUSSIAN TARIFF RULES AGAINST PROVINCIAL TRADE.**  
The German customs officials refuse to allow the free admission of French printed fabrics into Alsace, and the French Minister at Berlin is now negotiating with the German government in relation to the matter.

## SPAIN.

**Change in the Government of the Porto Rico Colony.**

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Jan. 8, 1873.

Señor Zorrilla, President of the Council, yesterday presented to King Amadeus for his signature a decree accepting the resignation of Captain General Latorre, of Porto Rico, and appointing General Flores his successor.

## AUSTRIA.

**TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.**

VIENNA, Jan. 8, 1873.

The Vienna Post (official) denies the rumor which was current in London several days ago that the Austrian government has determined to dispense with the services of Count Von Beust.

## SERVIA.

**TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.**

BELGRADE, Jan. 8, 1873.

The armament of the Serbian militia is progressing rapidly, and there is much excitement over the railway question.

## DENMARK.

**TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.**

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 8, 1873.

The Danish Minister of War presented the Army bill to the Rigsdag to-day. It makes great reductions in the army and material of war, indicating that the policy of Denmark is one of peace and neutrality.

## CUBA.

**Spanish Army Reinforcements Landed—March of Regulars from Holguin—Rates of Exchange and for Gold.**

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.

The royal mail steamer from Cadiz landed 475 Spanish soldiers at Gibara.

REGULARS IN RETURN FROM HOLGUIN.  
General Chinchilla and the troops who accompanied him to Holguin have returned to Havana. The regulars will probably resume their duties of guarding the forts about the city.

**COURT FORMALITIES OMITTED.**  
General Coballes announces that the usual official reception on the 6th inst. will be omitted.

**Rates of Exchange and for Bullion.**  
HAVANA, Jan. 6, 1873.  
Exchange on United States sixty days, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 23 premium; short sight, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  premium; Spanish gold, 18 premium.

## THE UNITED STATES SHIP HARTFORD.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1873.

The United States steam frigate Hartford has left Malta, where she was repaired, for Chinese waters via the Suez Canal.

## JUDGE PRINDLE'S CASE.

**The Senate in Private Session—Twelve Charges Disposed of, Eleven of Which Were Not Proven.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1873.

The Senate, in private session this afternoon, spent three hours in voting on the charges against Judge Prindle, with the following result:

**Charge First.**—Unlawfully receiving fees for drawing papers to be used before him. Not proven; yeas 6, nays 18.

**Charge Second.**—Unlawfully refusing to perform the duties of his office. Not proven; yeas 11, nays 17.

**Charge Third.**—Employing George W. Ray as clerk, and allowing him to receive fees while also charging for the same. Not proven; yeas none, nays 25.

**Charge Fourth.**—Refusing to draw petitions and papers for proof of wills. Not proven; yeas 11, nays 17.

**Charge Fifth.**—Unlawfully and corruptly awarding fees to Ray in the Barrows will case. Not proven; yeas 10, nays 14.

**Charge Sixth.**—That he used his influence to secure the resignation of Dr. Thomas Dwight, as an executor so as to appoint J. Murphy. Not proven; yeas 9, nays 22.

**Charge Seventh.**—That he unlawfully and corruptly received money from the Green Railroad Company. Not proven; yeas none, nays 24.

**Charge Eighth.**—That he habitually postpones and neglects business in his Court. Not proven; yeas none, nays 22.

**Charge Ninth.**—That he refused to produce the records of his office before the Board of Supervisors. Proven; yeas 18, nays 7.

**Charge Tenth.**—That he made decrees requiring executors to pay large sums of money to attorneys and counsel, and especially to Ray, who was a clerk in his office. Not proven; yeas 11, nays 21.

**Charge Eleventh.**—That he has extorted from executors, &c., illegal and exorbitant fees. Not proven; yeas none, nays 22.

**Charge Twelfth.**—That he was encouraged and permitted Ray to practice in his Court while acting as clerk in his office. Not proven; yeas none, nays 22.

There are fifty-four charges in all. The Senate will, it is understood, resume voting to-morrow afternoon.

## ANOTHER BROKEN RAIL.

## A Train Thrown from the Track at Belmont Station, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Twenty Passengers Injured.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 8, 1873.

An accident occurred last night at Belmont station, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, caused by a broken rail. Three cars were thrown from the track and some distance on the ties. One person was killed and one caught fire, which was speedily extinguished.

About sixty passengers were on the train, some twenty of whom were injured, most of them slightly.

Only five or six persons were much hurt. Miss Mary Crawley received a frightful gash over the eye, which she will probably lose. The Hon. J. M. McMillen, of Hartford, Ky., member of Congress, en route for Washington, had his shoulder dislocated and his body bruised.

R. J. Daniel, of Louisville, was out on the left arm, the artery being severed. He had his collar bone broken and was severely injured internally.

H. B. Taylor and Miss Taylor, of Chicago, received several bruises. The injuries of the others were of a minor nature.

## MISSOURI.

**Meeting of a Democratic Caucus—Aspirants to the National Senate—Blair and Phelps Not in Attendance—Governor Woodson Inaugurated—A Grand Policy Marked Out for the People of the State.**

St. Louis, Jan. 8, 1873.  
A meeting of the democratic State Representative Caucus was held in Jefferson City last night. After some discussion, a committee was appointed to draw up rules for the caucus, the committee to report on Friday night. Senatorial aspirants having been invited to address the meeting, Colonel L. V. Boggs and ex-Governor Reynolds, of St. Louis; Colonel George C. Vest, of Sedalia; Judge Napton and General Edwards made speeches, expressing their views on national affairs.

Neither Senator Blair nor General Phelps was present. The meeting was a grand success. There is a prospect of a large railroad lobby at Jefferson City this winter, a great part of which will be attracted by a bill which will soon be introduced to establish a Board of Railroad Commissioners.

**GOVERNOR WOODSON'S INAUGURATION.**  
Governor Woodson was inaugurated at Jefferson City to-day, and read his message. During the reading thirteen guns were fired in commemoration of Jackson's victory at New Orleans. The Governor's inaugural address was a grand success. He refers to complaints which have been made against those who have moulded and shaped the policies of the recent past in Missouri, carrying prescriptive partisanship into the enactment and enforcement of the laws, and says that unless we adopt a different policy the same evil results will follow us.

He also alluded to the procedure of the party to the Assembly to sink the partisan in the patriot and legislate for the common good, and pledges himself to the wholehearted support of the interests, honor and prosperity of the State by able control his official acts. He discusses the Constitutional Convention, and says that for the sake of length, and while admitting that the present constitution contains many objectionable features, he opposed a convention as a remedy for the evil. He says that a republican and liberal constitution would be a great boon to the State, and that a convention would be a great boon to the State, and that a convention would be a great boon to the State.

He then proposed a committee or board of constitutional revision, consisting of five or seven of the most distinguished citizens of the State, to be chosen by the joint vote of both houses of the Legislature, and to report to the next session of the Legislature. He also proposed a committee or board of constitutional revision, consisting of five or seven of the most distinguished citizens of the State, to be chosen by the joint vote of both houses of the Legislature, and to report to the next session of the Legislature.

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